used and abused. A few days ago a man wrote us that he was losing his hogs from

a peculiar trouble. They were constipated and the passages looked like black waxy strings. He little imagined that copperas

was the cause. He had been feeding cop-peras right along until the hogs had be-come sick, then he gave them half an ounce

that amount will turn the manure black.

from taking medicine in their food every

day and were finally murdered by the he-roic dose of iron referred to. Medicine-if

properly chosen and in correct doses-is in-

dicated and valuable when hogs are ac-

ever in mixing it in the food right along

as an alleged preventive of disease. We are sure that in very many unsuspected

instances it proves a positive detriment to

the hogs and often causes disease instead of preventing it. It should ever be remem-

bered that not all the medicines on the

earth will antidote improper management,

can learn from his habits that the sensible

plan to follow in seeking to prevent disease

is to manage hogs in as nearly nature's

way as possible and by cleanliness and dis-

infection seek to keep germs from breeding

in and infecting places occupied by swine.

Benefits of Dairying.

We are coming more and more to see that

the only way we can keep up the fertility

of our farming lands is the way of the

ing the fertility which has been carted

from our farms in corn and wheat and hay

and oats in the past fifty years through a

system of one-sided farming, there is really

the quality of our soils, and that is through

The agricultural press has been very

faithful in pointing out this fact. It has

been insistent in season and out of season,

sounding the note of warning, and it will

continue to be so. And slowly we are com-

ing to see that if we would keep our farms

up, or rather, if we would bring them back

to their old-time state of fertility, we must

keep more cows. If this could be empha-

sized so that every farmer in the United

States would hear and heed it we would

We all know that we cannot get such

men mourning in strains like this: "Fif-

teen or twenty years ago it was easy for

me to raise a hundred bushels of corn to

the acre. I could cut two tons of hay where

I now get half a ton. My seeding is grow-

ing poorer and poorer every year. I can-

not get a good stand of clover at all any

have we ever stopped to think that the men

who make this complaint are the ones who

have been gradually "going out of dairy-

ing," and relying upon selling hay or grain,

depending upon other forms of fertilizers than the old-fashioned barnyard manure?

It seems as if it should be enough to

point out the source of our difficulty, but

constant repetition seems to be necessary.

Year after year men keep on turning

over a few inches of the surface in their

farms, sowing them to wheat or other

grains and sending the proceeds away to

the East or to the other side of the ocean.

Year after year it is becoming harder and

harder work to make a living on the farm.

Now, I think every man who has a farm to-day should resolutely determine

that he will keep just as many cows as

he can. If he does not want to make the

milk up at home the factory is near at

hand and will give him good service, thus

lightening the labors of himself and wife.

He should firmly resolve that he will feed out all the hay, grain and other stuff he has

grown on the place right at home until he

Look about and see if this is not true.

soon see brighter days in the country.

the application of barnyard manure.

Correspondence Ohio Farmer.

EXAMINATIONS

White House Improvements-Forestry Work in 1902-Six Statues to Military Heroes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. for public buildings authorized at the last output recorded by the geological survey session of Congress. Ten public buildings since 1880-to ninety-four ounces, valued at are being planned for Indiana in addition | \$1,814, the smallest production since 1893. In to the one under construction at Indianready been passed to the government. Con- ounces of iridium, as against 253 ounces in demnation proceedings to acquire sites are | 1901. The domestic supply of platinum in going on in one city, in two others the reports of the inspector have been received and thirty days' notice has been given for fornia. It is reported that the metal ocpersons interested to express their views as to the availability of the various sites fornia, as well as in Washington, Oregon, offered; in another case Indiana architects | Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Alaska. The have been invited to submit plans in competition, as provided by the Tarsney act. Title to sites have been secured in Anderson, Elkhart, Hammond, Logansport, Rich- Josephine county, Oregon. The Russian mond, Vincennes and Muncie. Work on the 90 per cent, of the total consumption of the ings will be started next spring and for the Hamond building early next summer. inum-bearing ores extend along the eastern watershed of the Ural mountains in eastern Peru and along the watershed farther Logansport building. The working drawings will be finished and the buildings will be placed on the market early in the fall. The plans for the Richmond and Muncie buildings will be taken up in the fall. SIR THOMAS AT NIAGARA The Vincennes building will be constructed under the competitive plan. The architects who have entered the competiton will subunit their plans Sept. 1. Sites will be selected at Bedford and Marion within the next few weeks. Inspector Reid, who made an examination of the sites offered in these two cities, recently submitted his report. His recommendations will not be made publie until the views of the people of Bedford and Marion have been expressed on the subject. Rapid progres is being made with the public building work provided by Congres at its last session. Indiana was well cared for in the omnibus building bill, and there has been no delay on the part of the treasury officials in carrying out the will of Congress so far as Indiana is concerned. The supervising architect has enough work on hand to keep him going for more than two years. Plans must be prepared for 110 buildings in addition to the improvements and extensions authorized in va-

register for the departmental and Philipraceive from \$340 to \$1,200, and those in the Philippines from \$1,200 to \$1,400. The Philppine Civil-service Board announces that t will apoint at \$1,400 stenographers who transcribe 120 words a minute and obtain n average of 85 in the fifth subject of the itenography examination. Persons falling in the August examination will be allowed,

Symons, engineer officer in charge of public, the care and maintenance of the conservatory and greenhouses of the executive mansion, which is the amount asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, but for which Congress granted but \$7,000. The last-named amount is not sufficient to provide the force of gardeners, firemen and laborers necessary for the proper care of been re-erected at the propagating gardens and for the purchase of supplies, tools, plants and seeds, and it is recommended that the increase of \$2,000 be granted. The few greenhouses formerly connected with the White House which it was possible to best was done with the funds available.
They should be increased by the erection of at least two additional houses, and an COLLEGE BOYS IN estimate of \$6,000 for the purpose is submitted and recommended. One of these houses is required to give winter shelter to the expensive bay trees which during the summer adorn the terraces and porticoes of the White House. An estimate of \$60,000 is submitted and recommended for buildng a stable for the use of the President he executive office and the office of public buildings and grounds. The stables at present in use are inadequate and in no wise corresponding to or commensurate with the splendid residence of the President or his stable needs or the variety and importance of the business of the executive office and the office of public buildings and grounds, which are all accommodated to-The present stable is a low brick structure built many years ago and so near the ground as to be damp and unhealthy for In connection with it is an old wooden stable which is needed to increase the capacity to the required amount. They are situated on the President's park, directly south of the State Department on a plot of ground which will undoubtedly in the near future be selected as the site of a monument to one of the Nation's great proper and adequate stable should be built on a new site farther to the south on Seventeenth street, to be selected

by the President." Nineteen hundred and two was the banforestry work accomplished, according to the officials of the Department of Agriculture. Private land owners continue to ask how much sock she displays when she for help from the bureau in putting their forests under management, and the bureau in the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands. of lecture courses in forestry in forty-five state institutions; Hawaii's interest in forestry, displayed by the recent setting breakfast every other morning. It seems aside in the islands of eight forest reserves, to be the idea out here if you have ple the investigations and discoveries of the you can't complain at any other indignity. excellent forestry bureau of the Philippines, And every pie we have had so far is mad all indicate a growing sentiment in favor of a conservative forest policy, according head that raisins won't make good ple to department officials.

The work of the States in forestry has been extended during the past year. Considerable land has been added to the state waves a tablecloth out of the window to forest of Pennsylvania. The forest, fish | tell us that dinner is ready. Then we eat and game commission of New York has and go out and cut more wheat, and the old undertaken to put the state reserve under forest cover. The Massachusetts Forestry to see. But. Willie, the way you can sleep Association, the Society for the Protection after you have had a day like that! You of New Hampshire Forests and the Iowa | go dead-that's all about it. Park and Forest Association have awakened public interest and done effective work In their respective States. The California give me \$25 a month to stay and plow, and Water and Forest Association has made advances in its efforts to solve the prob- 'found' if I will work for him. But \$30 is ems of forestry and water supply in the A forestry association has been formed recently in Wyoming. The Minneota State Forestry Board has continued ts work of putting the State's cut-over

Twelve new national forest reserves were Seciared by President Roosevelt during the up I believe I'd tackle that job of plow-

reserves already declared, make the total area added during the year 14,276,476 acres. The total area of all the national forest reserves is now 60,162,525 acres.

Six statues to military heroes, costing

more than half a million dollars, will be unveiled in Washington within the next two years. The first to be dedicated is the Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman statue, which is to be erected just south of the treasury. It will cost \$91,000 and will be unveiled in October. The late Carl Rohl-Smith designed the statue. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been appropriated for the monument to General Grant, which is to be erected west of the Capitol. Henry Merwin Shrady is the sculptor who designed this statue, a work of art that is to cost as combined. A statue is to be erected to Gen. | very different from ours. We turn our Philip H. Sheridan in Sheridan Circle, at Massachusetts avenue and Twenty-third street, between P and Q streets. This will cost \$50,000 and will be the work of J. Q. A. Ward. No location has been chosen for the McClellan staute, for which Congress has appropriated \$60,000, and a sculptor has not yet been chosen. Statues to Baron Vot Steuben and Count Pulaski are to be erected as a cost of \$100,000. Contracts have not yet been let for these statues and locations have not been chosen.

Returns for the year 1902 on the production of platinum have just been made public by the United States geological survey. The production of platinum from domestic ores WASHINGTON, Ang. 2 .- The supervis- in the United States decreased from 1,408 ing architect is rushing the work on plans | ounces, valued at \$27,526, in 1901-the largest connection with the platinum there were apolis. In six of the cities sites have al- also obtained from the ores twenty fine recent years has been obtained as a secondary product, chiefly from gold placer deposits in Trinity and Shasta counties, Calicurs, though not in commercially rich deposits, in many other gold placers of Cali-Rambler mine, Wyoming, continues to attract attention, and during the year a considerable quantity of the metal was collected, but not marketed, near Grant's pass, plans for the Anderson and Eishart build- | world, are comparatively limited. The plat-United States during 1902 were valued at \$1,987,980, as compared with \$1,695,895 in 1901. JOHN E. MONK.

HE TELLS CANADIANS AMERICANS ARE TRUE SPORTSMEN.

Hopes to Visit Toronto with the Cup in His Possession-Returns to New York After a Lively Day.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 2 .- Sir Thomas Lipton boarded his special train to-night to return to New York, after a day of strenuous sightseeing, including a jolly reception by the members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Accompanied by his party, Sir Thomas business, and they are evidently looking On Aug. 12 civil-service examinations will visited the falls and the Sister islands above after the firm's interest, for no Cleveland be held in Indianapolis and other cities in them. Later he went to Lewiston, where cook has yet had to delay dinner on account the United States for male stenographers he boarded a steamer for Niagara-on-thewanted by the government. The present | Lake, to which place the Canadian yachts- his orders as regularly as clockwork. men had brought their defender of the Canpine service is depleted, and competent men ada's cup, the Strathcona. Upon his arare in demand. Departmental stenographers rival there Sir Thomas was greeted by Commander Jarvis and the Canadian yachtsmen. After luncheon the yachtsmen purposes. He gets \$3 per dozen for these drank a toast to Sir Thomas's health. In responding he said:
"Our good friends the Americans have a

wonderful boat in the Reliance, but we have a bit of a wonder, too. I am glad to have this opportunity on British soil of spon filing new applications, to take the testifying to the very many courtesies and egular stenographers' examinations in the kinds ses I have received from your good The report, just made public, of Colonel sportsmen in the world than your good friends across your frontier. If an error was ever made it would be in favor of the teresting recommendations relative to the White House. "I have asked for \$9,000 for Toronto and bring that cup after the

Richmond May Get Tournament.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 2 .- It seems practically certain that Richmond will get the state golf tournament in October. Inquiries | the last one is reached they are ninety days were sent out to all the golf clubs in the State asking if they were willing to give Richmond the meet. Only one city, Terre Haute, has so far objected. That city thinks the location is not sufficiently central.

Trains Loaded with Turfmen. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.-Special trains re-erect at the propagating gardens are not of sufficient capacity to do the work re-quired of them, but in their re-erection the bringing almost two thousand turfmen,

COLLEGE BOYS IN KANSAS.

The Experience of One of These Rough and Ready Harvesters. Kansas City Journal.

One of the college boys who went to the western Kansas harvest fields writes to a friend an account of his experiences, saying: Well, this isn't what it is cracked up to

be, and Harold would have confessed him-self all in and come home to mamma inside of two days after starting if he hadn't been worse afraid of the joshing of you blistered paws, it's no joke. Before night the first day I had puffs all over my hands, and that night the fat dame of this household stuck needles in them and tapped me until I ran water like a hydrant. But the old boy was good to me, and for two days he kept me at choring around, hauling water, helping the fat dame cook and playing the baby generally. Then I tackled the header boxes again for ten straight days, and I really got to liking it. But say, Willie, don't you believe that story about a shortage in the world's bread crop. I know better, for I pitched enough of the blamed stuff to make two crops of drive one. Plowing by steam is not comworld's breadstuff.

"And, Willie, there is another thing you can disabuse your festering intellect of You can't spoon with these country girls | coast it is common. On the tule lands of with the joyous freedom that you read We have a roly-poly girl here who doesn't wear corsets and who don't care | break the ground to a depth of ten inches at kicks at the cat. I kissed her the other night. I won't do it any more. If I want | for this work a strip twenty-eight feet wide exercise of a rapid kind I will go out and ground an electric light wire through my handsome person. She whacked me on the side of the head with a fist like a ham. and don't you doubt it, Willie, she meant

every word of it. "I get \$2 a day and 'found.' means that the old man comes to your downy couch at 3 in the morning and, finding you asleep, whoops you out to feed the He considers steam economical. horses. By the time the horses are fed we are called to breakfast. Did you ever eat ple at breakfast? Well, we have ple for out of raisins. Now, don't get it into your

They do. "After breakfast we hie us away to th field and cut wheat until the fat dame boy keeps us at it until it gets too dark

"I figure that I will get home with abou \$30 to the clear. The old boy says he wil a thresher man offers \$1.50 a day and capital enough for Harold. I am not grasping or sordi

"(P. S .- I had a heart-to-heart talk with the roly-poly girl last evening. She said I ought to be ashamed of myself for kissing her in the house where the fat dame might see. If it wasn't for school taking

FARM AND GARDEN @ INTERESTS

Green Crops and Sheep.

Philadelphia Record. In England the most important method of keeping up the vigor of the soil is by pasturing sheep. The sheep and the turnip are inseparable, and it is due to sheep pasturing that the farms in that country do not deteriorate in quality. Their plan much as all the other five projected statues of managing sheep for such purpose is sheep on pasture and allow them to roam at will, picking and selecting such herbage as suits them best, occasioning thereby a Sheep dung is very contentrated and fine and, if the animals can be made to feed on small spaces, they not only strew the manure thickly, but press it firmly into the earth with their feet. It is very rich in nitrogen and it has been claimed that this is due to the fact of the food being nitrogenized by the air taken into the lungs, and from thence into the system and discarded This, however, is not generaly accepted as correct, for it such is the case with sheep it is also equally applicable to all other animals. The nitrogenous qualities of sheep manure are, however, very apparent, owing to its highly concentrated condition.

Following is practiced to a great extent in this country, especially in the South, For it should be substituted sheep pasturing. To manage it properly the sheep should be hurdled on particular locations, changing regularly at stated periods. It has been elaimed that 100 sheep, hurdled on one acre of ground for fifteen days, will manure the land sufficiently for four crops. The land is first sowed with turnips, the Swedes or rutabagas being preferred, as they keep well. Even in winter these turnips remain for the sheep. As sheep eat close to the ground they leave but little of the turnips. The hurdles are made portable and are easily removed or changed As soon as the inclosed piece of ground has been eaten off entirely the hurdle is removed just sufficiently to clear that plece to an adjoining one and the place lately occupied by the sheep is then reseeded with something else. As sheep are not averse to any kind of food a choice can be made by the farmer as to the next

Among the many plants suitable for this purpose are peas and beans. Cow peas are excellent. A sheep will eat the pea vineat them. Heavy, tall grasses are not preferred, and so eager are the sheep for feeding close to the ground that they have been known to become poor in flesh on heavy clover pastures that were high. They love the young, tender grass, and nearly all kinds of weeds make good food for them. It cannot be denied that by a system of hurdling and frequent changing of location, sheep can be used with great benefit on poor soils. Instances are known in which worn-out lands have, by being hurdled with sheep, been brought to the high-est degree of fertility. It is also a very cheap method of restoring land, for the sheep so pastured will not only add an in-crease to the value of the land, by bring-ing it back to fertility, but will, with wool and carcass, pay a handsome dividend on any amount of capital expended in such an

A Big Poultry Plant.

Providence Journal. They tell of a poultryman of Sydney, O., who has a contract with a Cleveland comeggs each day, with the date stamped on them. The contract price is 20 cents a dozen. It is certainly worth this man's while to have his hens attend strictly to of the eggs being late. The man is filling

This same man has a different contract with another firm. He agrees to furnish daily three hundred young chickens weighing one and one-half pounds each for eating young broilers, and the way he manages to keep up with this big undertaking is a story well worth relating. He has 140 acres de-voted to the use of his poultry plant. This plant is covered with structures of various sizes. The main building is 480 feet long, and there is a row of five pens 560 feet in length. He uses thirty improved incubators, whose individual capacity is 300 eggs each. These machines are not all filled at the same time, but proportioned so that some of them can be discharging fresh chicks every day. A large and competent flock of barred Plymouth Rock biddies are kept constantly on duty laying eggs with which to stock these hatching machines, and 450 eggs | grown horses for a day. No wonder that are placed in them each day, including the passages became black and that the

In connection with the incubators there is a row of pens numbered from one to ninety. Each day the little chicks from the machines are turned into the first pen. They are advanced one pen each day and when old, weigh 1½ pounds and are ready for the market. They are herded from the incubators through all of the pens without being touched. They are not handled until the cook wrings their necks and dresses them for the frying pan. A certain proporthat are hatched live to make the trip through the ninety pens, but the percentage of loss is comparatively small, and the breeder finds that the 450 eggs which go into unsanitary surroundings and injudicious the incubators every day easily net him methods of feeding. Neither will the hog the incubators every day easily net him 300 perfect broilers at the coops, which are shipped to the city daily from pen No. 90. prove injurious. Man's selection cannot tryman has something like 30,000 chicks constantly on hand, to say nothing of the hundreds of dozens of eggs tied up in the incubators, or of the great flock of laying hens that supply the eggs. But he gets to the market with his daily order just the same. He is cleaning up a profit of \$25,000 annually.

The Wonders of Modern Farming. W. B. Thornton, in August World's Work, All the great crops are now planted, and all except cotton are gathered by machinery devils than of blistered paws. Speaking of Let us follow a crop throughout a season's work and see the changes that have come dairy herd. Talk all we may about supplyin its treatment.

> The plowman no longer trudges slowly and wearily back and forth across his field. He rides a sulky plow with a spring seat. There are special plows for every need-turf plows stubble plows, subsoil plows, plows for heavy work, plows for light work, and gang plows turning three furrows at once. Se simple are many of them that a boy may monly practiced in the middle West, but our on the great wheat ranches of the Pacific California a 60-horse-power traction engine drawing twenty-one feet of disk plows will the rate of forty-five to sixty acres a day With mold-board plows designed especially can be broken. This means that a man and a pair of horses with a single mold-board plow would have to cross a field twenty eight times to do the same work that the traction engine does by one trip of its plows. A farmer of the central West who uses i small traction engine and a gang of four 14-inch plows says that it costs him from 50 to 62 cents per acre to break his ground.

The land made ready for the reception o the seed, machinery still does the work that muscle used to do. The sower goes forth to sow, but not as he once did, dropping his seed into the soil, trudging backward and forward from dawn till twilight. His grass or his grain is broadcasted or drilled in with mechanical evenness, and the machine automatically registers the acreage sown. In like manner his corn is drilled in, listed or planted in hills, his potatoes are planted, and even his cabbage, his cauliflower and his tobacco plants from the seed beds are set out by machinery, and the work is done better than it could possibly be by handthis, besides the saving of time and toil Even in the vegetable garden seeders for al kinds of seeds are now extensively used The machines are pushed in front of the operator, and they automatically drop and cover the seeds at the desired distances and depth, and at the same time mark off the next row.

Don't Dose the Hogs.

Farmer's Review. hogs do not require drugs, yet farmers drug store of varied dopes. Of these cop-

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, peras (sulphate of iron) is most commonly and to hand down to the men and women

refreshing table beverage, the

Nothing should be given a milch cow that, so far as quality is concerned, we would not be willing to eat and drink ourselves. Pastures should be free from weeds. at a dose, with Epsom salts in water as a drench. Now one drachm is the proper brush and rank grasses; also from bitter herbs and low-growing, deciduous and evergreen trees.

dose of sulphate of iron for a horse, to be given twice daily for worms, and even there should always be milk enough skim-These sick hogs then received at one dose med with the cream to give the butter. as much copperas as would serve two full when churned, a bright, clean look. Butter churned from pure cream, with little or no milk in it, will usually have an oily or shiny look. This shows that the grain of the butter is injured, which affects its hogs died. We honestly believe that there was nothing whatever the matter with the hogs at first, but that they became sick keeping qualities.

Damp houses and yards are where many of the poultry diseases originate, and this is the prime cause of the disagreeable disease of roup, which is so very disastrous after it once gets a good start; and, in fact, there is nothing more conducive to disease and general disorder among the fowls than to compel them to spend their time in damp quarters. A sandy soil is the best, as it absorbs the moisture and dries

When in the granular state, if butter be washed free from extraneous matters, its keeping qualities are far superior to that in which these elements are allowed to remain, even though in small quantities. When the butter is washed by a not very In order to carry out this system and meet his contract it will be seen that the pouling will not benefit it, though concealing vent dyspepsia and sour stomach, and we other flavors. When butter is washed with the brine it is possible to churn, salt and pack at one operation, thereby saving labor. As bran contains a large proportion of fat and starch it does not differ very widely from some grains, and the only way to judge of the value of bran is to compare it with the price of corn. If corn is selling at \$20 per ton and bran at \$15, the farmer should then consider whether it would pay him to buy bran on a difference of \$5 per ton, but in so doing there must also be consider the kinds of food already used,

The use of rich animal or other nitrogenous manures on grapevines should be avoided, as they cause too rapid growth of vine; immature growth is liable to mildew and rot to an increased extent and makes a poorer quality of grape. Potash and phos-phate are valuable for fertilizers in the after all only one true way of maintaining vineyard. Ashes supply the first and a fair amount of the second, and mineral phosphate the second. Bonedust is good, but contains nitrogen, which sometimes in wet seasons makes a rank growth of vine. The grape does not require the application of fertilizers as frequently as do other fruits. If the soil is suitable and not too droughty the grape will grow with but the aid of a

small outlay for fertilizers. Nature suggests, in the natural and thick growth of a great variety of grasses and weeds together, that a mixture of vegetation may yield a larger quantity of vegetable produce from any given area than can be obtained from the growth of one species alone. Actual experiment has crops as we once did. Every day we hear shown that a mixture of grasses is usually more productive than the cultivation of a single one. An acre of peas and oats grown together will yield more than half an acre of each grown singly. A field seeded to timothy and clover produces much more than either sown alone. A pasture sod composed of orchard grass, timothy, red longer. I am discouraged." So it goes; but | clover and Kentucky blue grass is in good grazing condition from early spring till autumn, the decay of the earlier ripening

Brief Summaries of the Chief Items in the Issue of Aug. 2.

was believed that Rampolla led It is announced that the Wabash system is to be extended from Baltimore to Reading, Pa., and thence to New York. An old soldier was robbed and murdered at Beliefontaine, O., by the young negro who lived with him. The latter escaped. has succeeded in restoring the lost fertility to his soil. He will make not one dollar less in the long run than he did while pursuing the old course of robbing his farm, and best of all he will by and by have a King Edward and Queen Alexandra left Ireland amid the plaudits of the people, the bands playing "Come Back to Erin."

BUDWEISER

is brewed from malt made under our own super-

vision, the finest hops obtainable, and thoroughly

filtered soft river water (-river water contains no

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No household is complete without this nourishing,

"King of Bottled Beers"

Bottled only at the home plant of the

Essence of Purity.

In skimming off the cream from milk

the location of the farm, the purposes for which the animals are kept and the value of the manure from the stock.

species furnishing plant food for the species next coming to maturity.

FROM SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Russia has issued orders forbidding foreigners to enter Manchuria for six years. Postmaster General Payne has returned to his desk after three weeks' absence on account of sickness. .Two fruitless ballots for Pope were taken.

The utmost secrecy was observed, but i

guese court.

Lemp's Extra Pale Export

Pure Water

is better than Poor Beer.

Pure Beer

is more wholesome than

Pure Water because of

the nourishing qualities

of Malt and the tonic

properties of Hops.

Health and strength in every bottle. Be sure to ask dealer for

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BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

And you will get the finest and most wholesome beer that's brewed.

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The American squadron is being accorded every honor at Lisbon. The officers were

entertained by King Carlos and the Portu-

Shen Chien, a Chinese journalist supporting the reform movement, was whipped to death at Peking on orders from the Empress Dowager.

The Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a tablet to Colonel Croghan at Fremont, O. Addresses were delivered by Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks.

Of Indiana Interest.

The Gemmer factory at Marion was closed for a half holiday and there were no disorders. The Elwood tin-plate plant has been equipped with machinery to turn out nickel

and copper sheets. The coroner's verdict in the Evansville riot cases does not place the blame for the killing of ten persons during the outbreak. Fred Hess, of Whitley county, has been arrested by the federal authorities in connection with his use of the mails in an effort to extort money from a Columbia City factors' company.

An Elkhart man who lost his voice four years ago dreamed that he was bled in the old-fashioned way and recovered his powers of speech. He had the operation performed and the dream came true. The third wreck in a week occurred on the Union Traction at Anderson, but only one man was slightly hurt. A Marion train collided with a cut of freight cars at the North Anderson Panhandle crossing. Saturday was a great day in the assemblies at Pine lake, Battle Ground and Winona. The Madison Chautauqua held a successful session, the Friends met at Richmond, Lutherans at Laporte and Seventh-day Adventists near Peru.

Indianapolis.

The Reformatory board held a meeting i Judge Carter ruled against Ruckle-street property owners. Charles F. Hess, of Columbia City was arrested for threatening to burn a post-Big sham battle was fought by the forces of the National Guard at the army post site near Lawrence. Second Regiment and Battery A won.

Results of Saturday's Games. -American Association .-

Indianapolis 5, Milwaukee 4; Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 2; Kansas City 6, Louisville 2; St. Paul 9, Toledo 4; Minneapolis 10, -National League.and best of all he will by and by have a A sheriff's posse and escaped convicts good farm to enjoy as long as he lives fought near Placerville, Cal., three den-New York 4, Boston 1; New York 5, Boston 2; Philadelphia 14, Brooklyn 4; PhilaEDUCATIONAL.

Five times largest in this state; second largest in the world; half rate for short time to make it largest Positions secured. Call, phone or write H. D. Vories, Ex-State Supt. Public Instrn., Pres.

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